

AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

To Western Members of Congress.

The editor of a newspaper called the Princeton Republican proposes to publish a catechism that we believe merits your serious attention. That you may judge of its value, he has laid before the public a specimen leaf, which we hereto append:

Q. How many steamers were destroyed and lives lost on the Western waters during the year 1851?

A. 118 steamers and 695 lives.

Q. What was the cause of this destruction of property and loss of life?

A. The want of harbor and river improvements.

Q. Why do you not improve your rivers and harbors?

A. A strong party in the East and North are opposed to it.

Q. Who heads this party?

A. Frank Pierce, of New Hampshire.

Q. Who is Frank Pierce?

A. The man who in the Congress of his country distinguished himself by voting against an appropriation for the benefit of the suffering widow of one of the Presidents of his country.

The man who has always opposed Western interests.

Q. What is proposed to be done with him for all this?

A. His party, assisted by a few Southern and Western men, who are easily gulled, are trying to place him in the Presidential chair, in order that he may still continue to prevent all improvements.

Q. But are Western Democrats so easily gulled?

A. A blind devotion to party will do much, but numbers are deserting his standard every day.

Q. Has he done nothing to deserve the support of Western men?

A. He once gave a boy who was a total stranger to him a cent to buy candy with.

Q. If elected, how long will he serve?

A. Four years.

Q. Taking the number of boats lost and lives destroyed in 1851 as an average, what would be the result in the four years of his term?

A. The destruction of 472 steamers and the loss of 2,780 lives.

Q. Would all these evils happen to the West in the event of his election?

A. Yes, and many more. All the wealth of our Western men is confined to the keeping of the Pierce stalks (snags) in the rivers. We have to send our produce to market on boats navigating the Western waters—all our exports and imports have to pass the watery ordeal, and millions of dollars are annually lost by Western men in this way.

Catching Mackerel.

The late fishery excitement, if it brings about nothing more important, has at least contributed something to our piscatory literature. The press, for some weeks past, has had a decidedly fishy flavor, and some really valuable and interesting information has been "choked up" into newspaper letters and articles. The following account of the method of catching mackerel, which we find in one of the fishery letters, will probably be new to many of our readers:

"The method of taking the mackerel is very simple. The vessel is 'hoveed,' and men are arranged on the 'windward' side as many as can conveniently stand from bow to stern. Each man is provided with four lines, only two to be used in fast fishing. On each line is attached a hook which is sunk into an oblong bit of lead called a 'jig.' A barrel is placed behind each man, into which the fish are 'snapped' as caught, the jaw tearing out as easily as though made of paper. Owing to this method of catching, the fish must be handled very carefully, though with great rapidity. One man stands 'amidships,' throwing the bait which has been carefully ground to keep the fish about the vessel, while the hooks are baited with any tough substance, either pork rind or a bit of liver, or a piece of the mackerel itself. When the fish bite rapidly, no sport is more exciting—a dozen men will often catch from thirty to fifty barrels in an hour. When caught they are split, gibbed, scoured, washed in three waters, and then salted—the whole being done with astonishing celerity."

Rising in the World.

You should bear constantly in mind that nineteenth century of us, from the very nature and necessities of the world, born to gain our livelihood by the sweat of the brow. What reason have we, then, to presume that our children are not to do the same? It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is produced in the world. Society may aid in making the laborer virtuous and happy, by bringing children up to labor with steadiness, with care, and with skill; to show them how to do as many useful things as possible; to do them all in the best manner; to set them an example in industry, sobriety, cleanliness, and neatness; to make all these habitual to them, so that they never shall be liable to fall into the contrary; to let them always see a good living proceeding from labor, and thus to remove from them the temptation to get at the good of others by violent and fraudulent means, and to keep far from their minds all the inducements to hypocrisy and deceit.

[Cobbet.]

Marble Mantels.

The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Washington and the District that he has now finished at his Marble Yard the greatest variety of splendid Italian Marble Mantels, and is prepared to offer them for sale in this city. He solicits a call from gentlemen wanting such articles, as he will sell as low as any of the Northern cities. He has now a number of white Italian Marble Mantels, of various designs, which he offers on moderate terms, and will execute Mantels and Tombes to any design or drawing.

WM. KUTHERFORD,
No. 15, between 15th and 16th sts.

CHEAP BILL PAPER AND STATIONERY
of all kinds.
Fine Letter Paper and Foolscap Paper, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a ream.
Fine Steel Pens, at 50 cents a box, containing a gross. Quill Pens, Journals, Day Books, Pass Books, and Blank Books, of all sizes and qualities.

TAYLOR & MAURY'S
Bookstore, near Ninth street.

NEW FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

H. F. LOUDON & CO., Men's Mercers and Tailors,
No. 15, between 15th and 16th sts., have just opened their new store with a large and well-selected stock of goods for gentlemen's wear, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Furnishings. Goods are offered at low prices. Army, navy, marine, and export orders will find an assortment of the best goods, and gentlemen will find an assortment of the best goods, and gentlemen will find an assortment of the best goods.

AN EXPERIENCE of many years in legitimate Tailoring—a new and select stock of goods—a desire to please—with the cash system to protect customers against high prices—are inducements that we offer, and most respectfully solicit patronage.

nov 17-18

PANS! PARASOLS! JEWELRY, &c.
A sale low at Mr. COLLINGS' Fancy and Millinery Store, where will be made up to order every style of FASHIONABLE patterns for the season.

She has made another addition to her stock of NEAPOLI-TAN and GIMP BONNETS, and keeps on hand an assortment of CORDED BONNETS for Misses and Adults.

—Crocchet and other Bonnets stuffed and pressed to order.

SIXTH STREET, near Louisiana avenue.
[Sat. News.]

VERY CHEAP!
L. E. PATER, 10 cents a quire.
Good FOLIO, 25 cents a quire.
Ink, from 4 to 37 1/2 cents a bottle.

REVENUES as low as 15 cents a hundred! At WILSON'S cheap cash stationery store.

Sixth st., near Louisiana avenue.
may 24-18

THE WHIG PLATFORM.

The Whigs of the United States, in Convention assembled, firmly adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now, as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, do proclaim the following as the political sentiments and determinations which the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

1. The government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States, respectively, and to the people.

2. The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and should be maintained in their constitutional powers, and the Union should be revered and watched over as "the palladium of our liberties."

3. That, while struggling freedom everywhere enlists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his Country, as announced in his Farewell Address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground. That our mission as a republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose our views upon other countries, but to be governed by the principles of self-government, and to show, by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

4. That where the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution, laws, and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

5. Government should be conducted upon principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof, in time of peace, ought to be mainly derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in levying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties when practicable, whereby suitable encouragement may be assured to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

6. The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise that power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defense, or for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States; such improvements being, in every instance, national and general in their character.

7. The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace, and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest considerations of national, of State, and of individual welfare.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation, to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other—not impairing their present efficacy to carry out the requirements of the constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

J. G. CHAPMAN, of Maryland,
President of the Whig National Convention.

Vice Presidents—Nathan D. Appleton, of Maine; George W. Nesmith, of New Hampshire; Carlos Coolidge, of Vermont; Seth Sprague, of Massachusetts; R. W. B. Cranston, of Rhode Island; Samuel R. Hubbard, of Connecticut; Edward P. Cowles, of New York; James Stewart, of New Jersey; John Strohm, of Pennsylvania; Caleb S. Layton, of Delaware; Francis P. Phelps, of Maryland; William L. Goggin, of Virginia; A. H. Sheppard, of North Carolina; William Whaley, of South Carolina; George Graham, of Georgia; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina; Joseph B. Cobb, of Mississippi; J. C. Van Winkle, of Louisiana; Samuel F. Vinton, of Ohio; John S. Williams, of Kentucky; William H. Smith, of Tennessee; Milton S. Eisenhower, of Illinois; J. M. Edwards, of Indiana; Hon. J. G. Miller, of Missouri; William H. Gaines, of Arkansas; James M. Smith, of Michigan; George M. Henshaw, of Florida; J. U. N. Murray, of Texas; N. McKinney, of Iowa; J. E. Arnold, of California; and W. H. Heath, of Wisconsin.

R. A. UPTON, of Louisiana,
Secretary of the Whig National Convention.

Assistant Secretaries—James W. Bryan, of North Carolina; S. M. Ballard, of Iowa; F. S. F. Smith, of New York; S. Colfax, of Indiana; John C. Kunkle, of Pennsylvania; William C. Worthington, of Virginia; N. S. Perkins, of Connecticut; George W. Smith, of Illinois; William Thompson, of Michigan; G. W. Dunlap, of Kentucky; J. Murrell, of Vermont.

Mexican Mustang Liniment!

READ the following proof of what we have long asserted, viz: that the Mustang Liniment is the one of all external remedies ever before offered to the afflicted:

"Wm. M. Johnston, No. 112 Second street, Pittsburg, says that he had a severe attack of Rheumatism in his right hip; after ten days of suffering, he felt his hip also became affected, and he was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle thoroughly applied, formed a perfect cure. B. H. Meekings, 193 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks, and gave me great pain and trouble. He finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"THE LAME MADE TO WALK.—About the first of April I cut and laid open the forefinger of my left hand, and the bone and the second joint, nearly dislocating it. I was unable to use my hand, and the pain was so severe that I should lose the use of my finger forever. But I found it with the Mustang Liniment, and it soon healed up, and is now perfectly well, though somewhat swollen. One small bottle thoroughly applied, formed a perfect cure. B. H. Meekings, 193 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks, and gave me great pain and trouble. He finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"About one week ago I had the misfortune to cut the cap of my left knee to the bone with the sharp corner of an axe. I was unable to walk, and the pain was so severe that I was obliged to 'lay up.' The pain was constant and excruciating. He had heard of the wonderful effects of the Mustang Liniment in Rheumatism, and determined to try it. One small bottle thoroughly applied, formed a perfect cure. B. H. Meekings, 193 Walnut street, Cincinnati, was confined to his bed and under treatment of a physician some six weeks, and gave me great pain and trouble. He finally advised him to try the Mustang Liniment; he did so, and in two days was able to go about his business, perfectly cured."

"I walked fifteen miles yesterday out of the thirty miles from the place where I live near the Sulphur Springs, in Jefferson county, and feel able to walk as many more to-day. My recovery has been so wonderful that I feel it my duty to make it public, that the world may know the value of the Mustang Liniment. AARON ROSE.

"SULPHUR SPRING, JEFF. CO., Mo."

PRICES OF THE LINIMENT.
It is put up in bottles of three sizes, and retails at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per bottle. It is sold in 25-cent bottles containing 50 and 100 per cent more Liniment, in proportion to their cost, so that money is saved by buying the large bottles.

A. G. BRAGG & CO., sole proprietors: Principal Depot, 204 Broadway, New York, and corner 3d and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo. For sale by all Druggists in Washington and Georgetown.

CHARLES SCOTT & CO., Agents, Washington.
July 23-200m

THE PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET contains Bards and Gems from the hands of the most distinguished men that ever lived; also Skulls, both human and animal, from all quarters of the globe, including Pirates, Robbers, Murderers, and Thieves; also numerous Paintings and engravings of celebrated men, living and dead; and is always ready to be taken to view.

PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS, with written and verbal descriptions of character, given when desired, including the phrenological examination, and the examination of partners in business, congenial companions for life, &c., all of which will be found highly useful and interesting.

OUR ROOMS are in Clinton Hall, 131 Nassau street, New York, and 144 Washington street, Boston.

J. THOMPSON GREENHAWK, Agent.
Feb 10-18m

BANK OF METROPOLIS STOCK FOR SALE.
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Who is Winfield Scott?

What has He done to merit Our Gratitude?

These questions have been thus answered:

At the age of twenty-one, and in the summer of 1807, he volunteered into a troop of Virginia horse.

In 1812 he fought the battle of Queenstown Heights.

In 1813 he was the instrument of saving our Irish citizens, taken in arms against the British, from the savage penalties of the English law of constructive treason.

In the same year he fought, as Colonel, in the battle of Fort George.

In 1814 he made a new army and restored the military spirit of the country—took Fort Erie—fought the battle of Chippewa—and fought the good fight of Lundy's Lane.

In 1832 he won the proud title of the "Hero of Humanity," by nursing the sick and dying troops of his army, upon which the Asiatic cholera fell blighting, on its march to the field of the Black Hawk war.

In the same year, by negotiation, and not by force of arms, he brought the Black Hawk war to a successful and favorable close.

In the same year he soothed the spirit of Southern Nullification, and saved our country from civil discord.

In 1836 he served against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

In 1837, with admirable energy and tact, and without troops, he calmed the patriot disturbances upon our extended Northern frontier.

In the same year he effected the removal of the Cherokees, in a manner that won the gratitude of the noble tribe and the admiration of his whole country.

In 1839 he earned the distinguished title of "The Pacificator of the Northeastern Boundary," and saved his country from a bloody and wasteful war with Great Britain.

In 1847 he opened the splendid military drama of the second conquest of Mexico, by reducing the city of Vera Cruz and the impregnable Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa after an active siege of but four days.

April the 8th, he fought and won the admirable battle of Cerro Gordo, and opened to the Americans the path to the dominion of the entire Western Continent.

On the 19th of April he entered the city of Jalapa, the capital of Mexico.

On the 22d of April, he occupied Perote.

On the 15th of May, he took Puebla.

On the 20th of August, he won the three great victories of Contreras, San Antonio, and Churubusco.

On the 8th of September, he fought and won the brilliant battle of Molino del Rey.

On the 13th of September, he carried by storm the terrible Heights and Fortresses of Chapultepec—scattered the Mexican army from the gates of Belen and San Cosme, and made a lodgment in the capital of Mexico.

On the 14th of September, he marched his army of heroes, scarce six thousand men, into the halls of the Montezumas, and broke the Spanish dominion in America.

Who is Franklin Pierce?—What has He done?

Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College, Maine—studied law, and commenced practice in Hillsborough.

He was elected to the legislature of his State, and shortly after chosen speaker of the House.

In 1834 he was elected to the lower House of Congress, in which body he served until 1838, at which period he became a Senator of the United States, and served till 1842-3. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to the practice of law in 1843.

In 1845 he was nominated for governor of the State, but declined. President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, which he also declined.

In 1846 he was appointed a Colonel in the ten regiments raised for the service of the United States in Mexico. Subsequently, he was made Brigadier General. He performed no achievement of note during the war, nor has he ever done so in any position, civil or military.

Splendid Lotteries
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. W. MAURY & CO.)

\$31,500—10 prizes of \$5,000!

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class 70, for 1852.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Delaware, on Saturday, Sept. 4.

66 number lottery, 12 drawn ballots.

SPLINDID SCHEME.

1 prize of \$5,000.....\$500

1 prize of 2,000.....200

10 prizes of 500.....500

10 prizes of 1,000.....1,000

10 prizes of 1,500.....1,500

10 prizes of 2,000.....2,000

10 prizes of 2,500.....2,500

10 prizes of 3,000.....3,000

10 prizes of 3,500.....3,500

10 prizes of 4,000.....4,000

10 prizes of 4,500.....4,500

10 prizes of 5,000.....5,000

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10 prizes of 6,000.....6,000

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10 prizes of 7,000.....7,000

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[From the National Intelligencer of August 5.]